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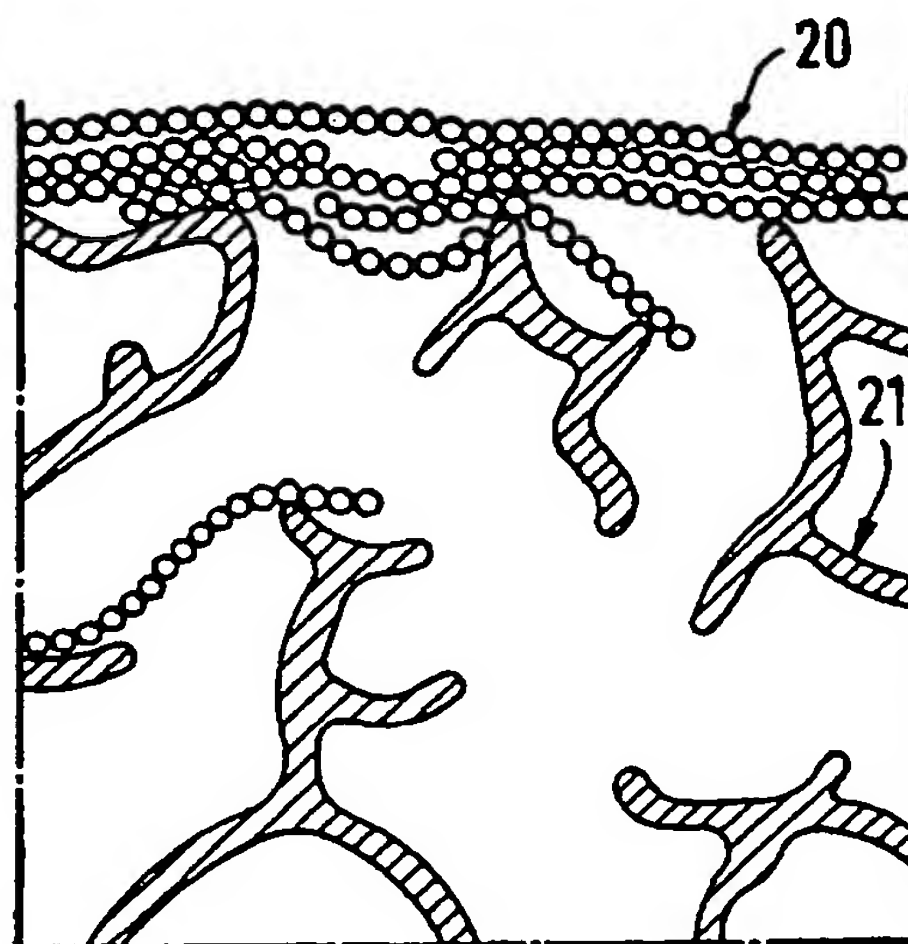
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(57) Abstract

A structure usable as an ultrafiltration membrane has membranes (20) with uniform continuous pores which are linked to or into an appropriately porous carrier (21). Each of these membranes (20) consists of protein molecules or protein containing molecules arranged according to a two-dimensional crystal lattice, between which continuous pores of equal size and form remain free, and they are advantageously formed from molecules, which were particularly separated from cell-membranes of procaryotic cells, by means of a recrystallization process designated as self-organization, and which are preferably deposited on or into the carrier (21) and are cross-linked intra- or intermolecularly or with the carrier (21), respectively, through foreign molecules. The structure is suitable, furthermore, for use as a separating organ for a gas separation or for an ion exchange process, as well as for use as a carrier structure for other semi-permeable envelopes, such as hyperfiltration membranes. Moreover, with membranes in vesicle form it can serve as a chromatography column and, in the form of film, as envelope material for the most varied substances.

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STRUCTURE WITH MEMBRANES HAVING CONTINUOUS PORES

Technical Domain

5 The invention is concerned with a structure which comprises at least one membrane with continuous pores, or which is formed by at least one such membrane, with said pores being particularly within the diameter range of 2 to 200 nm (nanometers). In addition, it concerns a method for the production of this structure, as well as several advantageous applications of said structure.

State of the Art

Structures with membranes that have continuous pores within a diameter range of 2 to 200 nm are, e.g., ultrafiltration membranes used in processes for the fractionation or concentration of mixtures of high-molecular organic substances with different molecular weights. Asymmetrical ultrafiltration membranes are now used in many instances for industrial and semi-industrial purposes; they are comprised of a very thin separating film which is determinative for the mass transfer through the membrane and for the selectivity of separation, and which in general is between 100 and 200 nm thick, and of a coarsely porous support layer. The separating films consist of various polymers, preferably of cellulose derivatives or polysulfones. Such ultrafiltration membranes are either phase inversion membranes or composite membranes. In phase inversion membranes, a homogeneous polymer solution is brought into contact with a precipitant, whereupon, at the polymer solution/precipitant contact surface, the membrane is formed, in which latter the coarsely porous support film is joining to the finely porous film. In composite membranes, the separating film and

the support film are produced separately and joined together only subsequently.

In the known ultrafiltration membranes, the pore diameter does not have a fixed size, but the diameters of the pores vary, randomly distributed around a mean value. This behavior of the ultrafiltration membrane is characterized by its retention curve. To determine this retention curve, the retention rate (R) of the ultrafiltration membrane during filtration, is determined, in %, for various ideal test molecules (these are spherical molecules in not charged state) with varied molecular weights (MW). The retention curve itself represents an interpolation of these test values and shows the relationship of the retention rate (R) to the logarithm of the molecular weight $[\log(MW)]$.

Fig. 1 shows a diagram with the retention curves for three commercially available ultrafiltration membranes, namely:

- Curve A for the PSED (Millipore) membrane of Messrs. Millipore, Bedford, Ma, USA,
- Curve B for the PSVP 1000 (Millipore) membrane of the same firm, and
- Curve C for the PM 30 (Amicon) membrane of Messrs. Amicon, Danvers, MA, USA.

As can be seen from these retention curves, it is not possible to effect with the aid of these ultrafiltration membranes any sharp separation of molecules with slightly different molecular weights.

A further characteristic value for the performance of an ultrafiltration membrane is the so-called flow rate. This is the quantity of water which flows through the membrane

per m² and hour at a set pressure difference prevailing between both sides of the membrane. In the known phase inversion membranes, whose separating films are about 100 to 200 nm thick, the membrane develops considerable resistance to the water flowing through. The flow rate is higher, the higher the number of pores per unit of area of the membrane, or the lesser the effective pore depth, i.e. the length of the canals forming the pores. Additional important quality features of ultrafiltration membranes is also their chemical and/or thermal stability.

Description of the Invention

The invention has the task of indicating a structure which comprises at least one membrane with continuous pores or is formed of at least one such membrane, wherein said pores are within a diameter range of 1 to 8 nm and where, in its application as an ultrafiltration membrane, sharp separation can be realized, between molecules with slightly different molecular weights, and with which ultrafiltration membrane it is furthermore possible to attain a higher flow rate than with known ultrafiltration membranes, and which has good chemical and thermal stability.

The task assigned to the invention is solved in the structure according to the invention in that the membrane or the membranes which extend along plane, curved, cylindrical or vesicular surfaces, are in each case constructed of at least one layer of contiguous molecules joined together and thereby arranged according to a crystal lattice, namely protein molecules or protein containing molecules, whereby in these layers, continuous pores arranged according to a lattice remain free between the molecules, and wherein the membranes are linked to or combined within an appropriately porous carrier, or are joined into an unsupported film. In these membranes, the protein molecules or protein contain-

ning molecules are advantageously joined into a single layer or into several contiguous layers, in each case arranged according to a lattice, with the contiguous protein molecules or protein containing molecules in these layers preferably being joined to each other by non-covalent bonds.

According to an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the structure according to the invention is characterized in that mono- or bifunctional foreign molecules are linked to reactive groups of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules, which advantageously can be carboxyl groups and/or amino groups and/or sulfhydryl groups and/or hydroxyl groups, wherein the structure advantageously exhibits membranes with layers of protein molecules or protein containing molecules, within which foreign molecules are linked to essentially all these molecules at the same reactive places.

According to a further advantageous embodiment of the structure according to the invention, it is characterized in that protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the membranes are intramolecularly covalently cross-linked through bifunctional foreign molecules, and/or in that it has membranes on which contiguous or neighboring protein molecules or protein containing molecules, which belong to the same membrane or to two contiguous or neighboring membranes, are covalently cross-linked to one another - appropriately through bifunctional foreign molecules - and/or in which protein molecules or protein containing molecules are cross-linked with the carrier material - appropriately through bifunctional foreign molecules.

In yet another advantageous embodiment of the structure according to the invention, it is characterized in that the foreign molecules reach into the zone of the membrane pores recessed between the protein molecules or the protein con-

taining molecules.

Pursuant to a last advantageous embodiment, the structure according to the invention is characterized by membranes, whose protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or foreign molecules linked to them have dissociable groups, which latter dissociate under working conditions of the structure and can thereby accept predetermined electric charges, depending on these working conditions. Insofar as the type and/or distribution of these dissociable groups at the membrane is concerned, these membranes are advantageously constructed asymmetrically with regard to each surface parallel to the membrane extension.

The invention has the additional task of indicating a method for producing a structure which comprises at least one membrane with continuous pores, and in particular, a method for producing the structure according to the invention.

This problem is solved in the method according to the invention, wherein protein molecules or protein containing molecules, appropriately obtained from cell-envelopes, particularly cell-envelopes of prokaryotic cells, or fragments of layers of such molecules, which are linked contiguous to each other in these layers, are brought into solution or suspension, respectively, in a liquid, appropriately aqueous medium that appropriately contains chaotropic agents, such as guanidine hydrochloride or urea and/or surfactants, and wherein subsequently, appropriately through a reduction of the concentration of the chaotropic agents and/or surfactants and/or through changing the pH-value, conditions are created in the medium at which the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or the layer fragments then combine through self-organization into membranes, in which the protein molecules or the protein containing molecules are arranged contiguously according to a crystal lat-

tice, whereat continuous pores arranged between the molecules according to a lattice remain free, and wherein the membranes so formed are placed in, respectively, on a carrier, and wherein, appropriately through treatment with
5 mono- and/or bifunctional foreign molecules, protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the membranes are substituted at their reactive groups, and/or are cross-linked through these reactive groups intramolecularly and/or with each other and/or with the carrier. To produce the
10 solution or suspension, respectively, of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or layer fragments built up of such molecules, an appropriately aqueous suspension is produced advantageously of cell-envelopes of such a type, as have external layers built up from continuous protein molecules or protein containing molecules
15 joined to each other and arranged according to a crystal lattice, whereat continuous pores arranged according to a lattice between the molecules in these layers remain free, whereupon, appropriately through adding chaotropic agents and/or surfactants and/or through modifying the pH-value in
20 the medium, said protein molecules or protein containing molecules or fragments of the layers consisting of these molecules are separated from the cell-envelopes, and wherein the remnants of the cell-envelopes are separated from
25 the medium.

Pursuant to advantageous embodiments of the method according to the invention, the separation of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules is advantageously effected through increasing the pH-value from about 7.0 to a
30 value lesser than or equal to 13.0, but in particular to a value lesser than or equal to 9.5, or by reducing the pH-value from about pH 7.0 to a value greater than or equal to 1.0, but in particular to a value greater than or equal to 2.5.

Pursuant to another advantageous embodiment of the invention, the method according to the invention is characterized in that the reduction of the concentration of chaotropic agents and/or surfactants and or the change of the pH-value to be carried through for inducing the self-organization of the protein molecules or the protein containing molecules and/or the separated layer fragments into membranes, takes place by means of a dialysis.

In a further advantageous embodiment of the invention, the method according to the invention is characterized in that the mono- and/or bifunctional foreign molecules exhibit groups which react with carboxyl groups, amino groups, sulfhydryl groups or hydroxyl groups of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules.

Pursuant to another advantageous embodiment of the method according to the invention, the self-organization of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or layer fragments into membranes takes place at a solid-to-liquid phase boundary.

Pursuant to a further advantageous embodiment of the invention, the method according to the invention is characterized in that membranes formed through the self-organization of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or layer fragments, have practically all maximum dimensions in the area of less than 100 μm , however preferably less than 15 μm .

In a last advantageous embodiment of the method according to the invention, the placing of the membranes at or in a porous carrier, respectively, is effected through depositing on the carrier.

Lastly, the invention comprises the following applications

according to the invention of the structure according to the invention or of the structure produced pursuant of the method according to the invention, to wit,

- 5 - the utilization of the structure as an ultrafilter, or as a separating organ for a gas separation, or as a separating organ for an ion exchange process;
- 10 - the utilization of the structure as a carrier for other semipermeable membranes, which stretch over pores of the membranes of the structure, wherein, appropriately, these other semipermeable membranes are cross-linked with protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the membranes of the structure through carboxyl groups and/ or amino groups and/or sulfhydryl groups and/or hydroxyl groups, directly or through bifunctional
15 foreign molecules. These other semipermeable membranes can advantageously be: hyperfiltration membranes, appropriately surfactant- or surfactant-like lipoid hyperfiltration membranes, or separating organs for an ion exchange process, or separating organs for a pervaporation
20 process, or solution diffusion membranes;
- utilization as a separating column for column-chromatography, in which the membranes are appropriately shaped as vesicles;
- 25 - utilization as an envelope material for substances, where the envelope material can appropriately be used as a biologically degradable packaging material, or as capsule-envelope for pharmaceutical preparations to be administered orally.

30 Description of the drawings essential to the invention, as well as of several advantageous ways to carry out the invention.

The cell envelopes of some prokaryotic cells, in particular

of some Bacillaceae, have an external layer, the mass distribution of which, as determined by electron microscopy, has a periodicity which permits the conclusion that the layer has a crystalline structure. This external layer, hereinafter called the S-layer (= surface layer), can be separated from the subjacent peptidoclycan containing layer of the cell-envelope in an aqueous medium by adding chaotropic agents, and brought into solution. As can be determined by biochemical methods, these S-layers in most cases consist of identical molecules, namely protein molecules or protein containing molecules. If the concentration of these chaotropic agents in the solution is reduced, e.g., by dialysis, then small membrane fragments will be formed from these molecules through self-organization, with surface dimensions of up to about 10 to 15 μm , which exhibit the same mass distribution as the original S-layer. These membrane fragments are hereinafter called P-membranes. Furthermore, since at an additional increase of the concentration of the chaotropic agents, such P-membranes will decompose again, and will again form as P-membranes during a renewed reduction of the concentration, it is assumed that the P-membranes are built up of layers of contiguous, joined together protein molecules or protein containing molecules arranged according to a crystal lattice, and that the reversibly soluble and reconstitutable lining of the molecules in the P-membranes takes place through non covalent bonds of these molecules.

From the mass distribution previously determined, it is possible to recognize the type of lattice, which may be square, hexagonal or oblique. Figures 2 through 4 show three types of lattices, in which one may imagine the S-layers and P-membranes, respectively, of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules, respectively, indicated here by 1, 1' and 1'', to be constructed. Fig. 2 shows a square

lattice with p4-symmetry, Fig. 3 a hexagonal lattice with p6-symmetry, and Fig. 4 an oblique lattice with p2-symmetry. Based on the information of the mass distribution of the S-layers and/or P-membranes determined by electron microscopy it has been assumed as illustrated schematically in Fig. 2 through 4 that between the molecules constituting these S-layers and/or P-membranes continuous pores of characteristic form and size are present. This assumption has been confirmed, but it will be discussed only further below.

In the following, with the aid of Figures 5 through 7, the production of a structure is described in a first example, for the erection of which such P-membranes are used, and which can advantageously be used as an ultrafilter.

15 Example 1

In this example, one starts with the cells of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* 3c/NRS 1536, the cell-envelope of which is built up of a cytoplasmic membrane, a peptidoglycan containing layer and the S-layer. As is customary in microbiology, the cells are first split open through ultrasonic treatment, the cytoplasmic membrane fragments are disintegrated with the aid of detergents, and the remaining cell-membrane fragments are cleaned of the components contained in the cell by washing. The S-layers are then separated in an aqueous medium by adding 5M guanidine hydrochloride as chaotropic agent from the peptidoglycan containing layer, and brought into solution. This solution is then separated from the peptidoglycan fragments by centrifugation, and the clear solution is dialyzed against a neutral buffer solution containing 10mM CaCl_2 . In the course of this dialysis, in which the concentration of guanidine hydrochloride in the solution is reduced to practically zero and the CaCl_2 -concentration is increased, the P-membranes are created by self-organization, which exhibit a square lat-

tice structure (p4-symmetry) with a periodicity 14 nm and whose maximum dimensions in the area are about 15 μm , and which are kept in suspension in the aqueous medium through stirring.

5 For the production of the ultrafilter, a pressure unit 2, as, shown in section in Fig. 5, is used. It is comprised of a bottom part 3, which has a cylindrical groove 4 with a ribbed bottom, in which a porous sinter plate 5 is embedded; the space under the sinter plate 5 is connected to an
10 outlet pipe 7 through an outlet canal 6. A cylindrical wall part 9 of plexiglass is placed on this bottom part 3 by way of an O-sealing ring 8, which wall part is in turn connected to a cover part 11 through a second O-sealing ring 10. In the cover part 11, a supply canal 12 with connections
15 13, 14 is provided for an inlet pipe or for a pressure gas source, respectively. A magnetic stirring unit 15 is attached to the underside of the cover part 11; with its stirrer 16 it reaches down to the lower edge of the cylindrical wall part 9. For the operation of the pressure unit,
20 the bottom and the cover parts are held together by a clamping device acting at 17 and 17'.

To produce the ultrafilter, a disk-shaped microfilter 18 made by Messrs. Nuclepore, Tuebingen, Federal Republic of Germany, is inserted on the sinter plate 5 in the pressure
25 unit, in order to serve as carrier material for the ultrafilter to be produced. This microfilter 18 consists of a polycarbonate film about 10 μm thick with pores of equal size throughout, with a pore diameter of 0.1 μm . The above-described P-membrane suspension is then poured into the co-
30 ver part 11 through connection 13, in such a quantity that 25 μg P-membrane are contained in the suspension per cm^2 area of the microfilter. Thereupon, nitrogen with an overpressure of $0.5 \cdot 10^5$ Pa is introduced as pressure gas through connection 14, whereby the liquid phase of the su-

suspension is pressed through the microfilter 18 and the porous sinter plate 5, and the P-membranes are deposited on the microfilter 18. Subsequently, 3 ml of a 2.0% by volume solution of glutardialdehyde (in 0.1M sodium cacodylate buffer, pH 7.2) are applied to the deposited P-membranes through connection 13. Thereafter, a overpressure of $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa is created, which causes the glutardialdehyde solution to be pressed for 20 minutes at 20°C through the deposited P-membranes and the microfilter 18. The glutardialdehyde has a carbonyl group at both ends and thereby reacts as bifunctional cross-linking agent with two ϵ -amino groups of the lysine of the protein containing molecules of the P-membranes, namely either intramolecularly, when both ϵ -amino groups originate from the same protein containing molecule, or intermolecularly, when the two ϵ -amino groups originate from two different protein containing molecules of the P-membranes.

After repeated washing the ultrafiltration membrane comprised of the microfilter 18 and the deposited and cross-linked P-membranes are then essentially ready and can be removed from the pressure unit 2. However, the pressure unit 2 with the ultrafiltration membrane thusly produced can also be used directly as an ultrafiltration unit.

For the purpose of determining the retention characteristics of the ultrafiltration membrane produced, filtration tests were carried through with this ultrafiltration unit, at an overpressure of $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa created through introduced nitrogen, for a series of test molecules at pH-values, in which each of the test molecules were not charged electrically, i.e., at their isoelectric point (IEP). The following proteins served as test substances:

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No.	Protein	Molecular Weight	IEP
1	Myoglobin	17.000	6.6
2	Subtilisin	27.000	9.4
3	Ovalbumin	43.000	4.6
5 4	Bovine serum albumin	67.000	4.7
5 5	Ferritin	440.000	4.3

Fig. 6 shows a diagram with the retention curve interpolated from the test values for the retention rates of these test substances. The retention curve shows a sharp molecular weight cut-off between the retention rates of subtilisin and ovalbumin. This retention curve also proves that the P-membranes possess continuous pores of even size; based on the shape of the retention curve, the pore diameter is assumed to be 4-5 nm.

The flow rate determined with this ultrafiltration membrane at a membrane overpressure of $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa is about 480 l/h.m². However, the flow rate depends on the quantity of deposited P-membranes. Thus, it drops to a value of 220 l/h.m² with a deposited P-membrane quantity of 50 µg/cm² membrane surface.

The ultrafiltration membrane produced in this manner has an additional advantageous quality, which is explained below in greater detail:

The free amino groups and carboxyl groups contribute in different ways to the electrical net charge of the S-layer fragments or the uncrosslinked P-membranes, respectively, depending on the pH-value of the aqueous medium surrounding them. Up to a pH-value smaller than 9.0, the amino groups produce positive charges, and the carboxyl groups produce negative charges in the range above pH 2.0. At a certain pH-value, i.e., at their isoelectric point (IEP), the negative and positive charges compensate each other, so that the S-layer fragments and the P-membranes will outwardly

appear electrically neutral. In the present example, potential positively charged groups of the P-membranes are lost through the reaction of the glutardialdehyde with the -amino groups of the lysine of the protein containing molecules of the P-membranes, whereby the IEP of the cross-linked P-membranes is shifted into the acid range and has a value of less than pH 2.0. The negative net charge of the cross-linked P-membranes is in many cases an effective protection against a clogging of the membrane pores in filtrations under physiological conditions.

Fig. 7 shows in a partial presentation the ultrafiltration membrane produced according to this example, in schematic section. On the surface of microfilter 18 provided with continuous pores 19, the P-membranes indicated with 20 are deposited and fixed through cross-linking. They are thereby applied in such a quantity that the total surface of the P-membrane quantity is equal to about two to three times the area of the ultrafiltration membranes, so that the P-membranes will on average be superposed in about two layers and thereby will overlap in part.

Example 2

Deviating from the method according to example 1, one starts in this example with cells of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* pV 72. Here, too, the cell-envelopes are comprised of a cytoplasmic membrane, a peptidoglycan containing layer and a S-layer of protein containing molecules. Similar to what has been described in example 1, a suspension of P-membranes is produced from the cell-envelopes. The S-layer and the P-membranes, respectively, of the cell-envelopes of this bacillus exhibit a hexagonal lattice structure (p6-symmetry) with a periodicity of 18 nm.

To produce a structure usable as an ultrafiltration membrane, a disk-shaped nylon microfilter of type Ultipor

n₆₆ T of Messrs. Pall, Cortland, USA, 150 μ m thick, is inserted in the pressure unit 2 to serve as carrier. This microfilter has free amino and carboxyl groups in a ratio of 1:1. Similar to the procedure according to example 1, the P-membrane suspension is applied to the microfilter in such a quantity that 30 μ g P-membranes are contained in the suspension per cm² microfilter area, and the P-membranes are deposited on and in the spongy structure of the microfilter, respectively, through application of a membrane overpressure of $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa.

Fig. 8 shows in a partial sectional view the microfilter 21, which has an irregular spongy structure, with the dimensions of the pores left free in a random distribution around a mean value. The deposited P-membranes 20 are also shown. Thereupon, at an overpressure of $2 \cdot 10^5$ Pa, 1 ml of 0.1% dimethyl suberimide solution (1M triethanolamine buffer, pH 9.5) is pressed through the P-membranes 20 and the microfilter 21 for 60 minutes at 4°C. The dimethyl suberimide, as a bifunctional imido ester, thereby reacts like an aldehyde intra- and intermolecularly primarily with the ϵ -amino groups of the lysine of the protein containing molecules of the P-membranes, as well as with the amino groups of the nylon microfilter material. After repeated washing, the ultrafiltration membrane is then ready for use.

Fig. 9 shows the diagram with the retention curve of the ultrafiltration membrane. It shows a sharp molecular weight cut-off, similar to the membrane described in example 1.

The amidines created during the reaction of the dimethyl suberimide with the ϵ -amino groups produce a positive charge, in a manner similar as the ϵ -amino group of the lysine, so that the natural net charge of the P-membranes is hardly changed by the cross-linking.

The structures with P-membranes described in the preceding examples 1 and 2, which can advantageously be used as ultrafiltration membranes, have a high chemical, thermal and mechanical stability through the cross-linking with bifunctional foreign molecules. In particular, they are stable
5 against a proteolytic degradation, they are autoclavable, and can also be used in an acid and alkaline medium (pH 1 to 13), as well as together with highly concentrated chaotropic agents (5M guanidine hydrochloride, 8M urea). Another important property of the structures with P-membranes
10 is their resistance against organic liquids as ketones, alcohols and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

The desired pore diameter of the ultrafiltration membranes is essentially obtained through the selection of the micro-
15 organism to be used, the cell-envelopes of which have S-layers with pores of approximately the pore diameter striven for. The desired pore diameter can then be varied through an addition of foreign molecules which reach into the area of the pores of the P-membranes. This will be dis-
20 cussed further below.

P-membranes constructed of one molecule layer exhibit layer thicknesses of about 5 to 20 nm, and pore diameter in the range between 1 and 8 nm.

Regarding the production of the P-membrane suspension it
25 should be noted that through selection of the chaotropic agents and the surfactants, respectively, it is possible to obtain that the S-layer fragments are merely separated from the peptidoglycan containing layer of the cell-envelope fragments, or that the S-layer fragments themselves disin-
30 tegrate and are brought into solution. For example, if through treatment with 2,5M guanidine hydrochloride only a separation of the S-layer fragments is obtained, a disintegration of the S-layer is achieved with 5M guanidine hydro-

chloride through rupture of the links between the individual protein molecules or protein containing molecules. A disintegration of the S-layer can also be caused by a substantial change of the pH-value of the solution containing the S-layers; e.g., through lowering the pH-value from about 7.0 to 2.5, or in some cases, by raising it from 7.0 to 9.5.

The surfaces of the P-membranes created by self-organization can be plane, curved, cylindrical or vesicular in form. According to examples 1 and 2, P-membranes were used, the surfaces of which were essentially plane.

Figures 10 and 11 show variants of the structures described in examples 1 and 2, in which the P-membranes 20' are vesicular in form.

Figure 12 shows a further variant of the structure according to example 2, in the production of which vesicular and plane shaped P-membranes 20 and 20', respectively, were used. the vesicular P-membranes were deposited mainly in the pores, while the plane P-membranes were preponderantly deposited on the surface of microfilter 21.

A few additional examples for the cross linkage of the P-membranes are described below.

- Hexamethylene diisocyanate reacts at the P-membranes preferably with the amino groups and after they are saturated, with the hydroxyl groups, so that an intermolecular cross linkage can take place through both functional groups. For example, hexamethylene diisocyanate is used in a 1% solution with 5% tetrahydrofuran (triethanolamine hydrochloride, pH 8.0). The reaction time is, e.g., 4 hours at 20°C.

- 5 - N-N'-Diiodoacetyl-hexamethylene diamine attacks sulfhydryl groups at the P-membranes, as do also other bifunctional alkyl halides, yet under suitable reaction conditions it will also attack the amino groups. In a neutral or weakly alkaline medium, however, this cross-linking agent is specified for the sulfhydryl groups. For cross-linkage, N'-N'-diiodo-acetyl-hexamethylene diamine is used preferably in a 0.5% solution (0.1M sodium acetate buffer, pH 7.2). The reaction time is 10 3 hours at 4°C.
- 15 - 1-Ethyl-3-(3 dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDC) Carbodiimides such as EDC react in an acid medium with the carboxyl, sulfhydryl and hydroxyl groups at the P-membranes. Sulfhydryl groups - if they are not to 20 take part in the reaction - must be masked beforehand. By blocking the carboxyl groups with EDC, the pK value of the P-membranes is shifted into the alkaline range. 0.1M EDC in distilled water (0.02M NaOH, pH 8.0), for example, is left to react for 18 hours at room temperature.

25 Several examples for the addition of foreign molecules to the protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the P-membranes are given below, wherein these foreign molecules appropriately affect the pore size of the cross-linked P-membranes:

- 30 - The P-membranes deposited on a porous carrier, e.g., a microfilter, are coated with a solution of polycationized ferritin (5 µg polycationized ferritin in 1 ml H₂O) and incubated for 5 minutes at 20°C. As could be determined electron microscopically, one ferritin molecule is linked under these conditions with each protein molecule or protein containing molecule through electro-

static interactions. Through a subsequent cross-linkage with glutardialdehyde analogous to the process described in example 1, the ferritin molecules are then covalently linked to the P-membranes.

5 - P-membranes applied to a carrier are coated with a 1% solution of osmium tetroxide and incubated for 30 minutes at 20°C. After the excess solution is washed out, the osmium chemically linked in the P-membranes can be established by electron microscopy and with the aid of
10 X-ray micro-analysis. The cross-linking of the P-membranes then takes place according to example 1.

15 - P-membranes applied to a carrier are treated with a bifunctional cross-linking agent, the bridge-length of which is close to the dimension of the pore-diameter of the p-membrane. The following substances can be considered as bifunctional cross-linkage agents with varying bridge-length:

20 Tartryl-di-(glycylazide) (TDGA): 1.3 nm bridge-length
Tartryl-di-(ϵ -aminocaproyl azide) (TDCA): 2.3 nm bridge-length
Bis-methyl-3,8-diazo-4,7-dioxo-5,6-dihydroxydecane bisimide (DEBE): 1.4 bridge-length
Bis-methyl-4,9-diazo-5,8-dioxo-6,7-dihydroxydodecane bisimide (DOBE): 1.7 nm bridge-length

25 - The reaction of TDGA or TDCA, DEBE or DOBE (0.01M in distilled water with 1M triethanol amine, pH 8.0) takes place for one hour at 4°C or for 30 minutes at 20°C, whereupon cross-linking can take place according to example 1.

30 Example 3

In this example, a variant of the method according to the

invention is described, in which a layer is produced from P-membranes which may have large surface ranges, in particular, dimensions of up to 100 μm , and which consist of a single-layer P-membrane. To this, a suspension is produced from P-membranes, as described in example 1, and which was obtained from cell-envelopes of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* 3c/NRS 1536. The S-layers of the cell-envelopes of this bacillus are electrically neutral at their surfaces adjoining the outside of the cell, at which the carbohydrate remnant of the protein containing molecules (glycoproteins) forming these S-layers is exposed, while they have a negative net charge at their other surface. The aforesaid P-membrane solution contains in addition also free protein containing molecules of the layers in solution. A microfilter with an especially smooth surface, such as was also used according to example 1, is treated at one surface with a solution of Alcian Blue (0.1% in distilled water) and then dried. The Alcian Blue produces in a neutral medium a positive surface charge on the microfilter surface. The P-membrane solution is then applied to the microfilter under light stirring. Then, induced by the positive surface charge, there takes place at some areas of the microfilter surface, a self-organization into P-membranes of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules still in solution, whereby the negatively charged side of the P-membranes adjoins the positively charged microfilter surface, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, the P-membranes in the suspension, which usually may have maximum surface dimensions of up to 10 μm , adjoin with their negatively charged side preferably the still free areas of the microfilter surface. To stabilize the thusly formed P-membrane-layer, it is cross-linked - in a manner analogous to that described in example 1.

Fig. 13 shows in a partial sectional view the thusly produced structure, which can also advantageously be used as

an ultrafiltration membrane, with microfilter 21, and a P-membrane produced at the solid-to-liquid phase boundary through self-organization, for greater surface expansion. In its application as an ultrafiltration membrane, the structure so produced has the same sharp molecular weight cut-off and retention characteristics as the structure produced according to example 1.

Quite generally and in part deviating from the methods described in examples 1 through 3, it is also possible to use as support surfaces, at which a P-membrane layer is formed, other layers, e.g., peptidoglycan containing layers, pseudomurein layers, lipid layers, polymer layers, gels, and similar. When these layers have continuous pores, the size of which is greater than that of the P-membranes, they can serve as permanent carrier for the P-membrane layers, or they may be auxiliary layers, which are removed after the formation of the P-membrane layer, e.g., by means of organic solvents. The P-membrane layers separated from auxiliary layers may, appropriately after covalent cross-linking, be applied to a final carrier that is better adapted to the requirements of the intended use of the structure according to the invention, with which carrier they may then also be appropriately covalently cross-linked.

The surface characteristics of the "support surface", such as its hydrophilic or hydrophobic nature, and/or the specific net charge and the charge distribution on the "support surface", permit - similar to the method according to example 3 - an oriented bond of the P-membranes and/or of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules to the "support layer" and thereby promote the formation of the P-membrane-layer. These surface properties should be such, inter alia, that the bonding strength between the "support surface" and protein molecules or protein containing molecules is weak enough so as not to prevent the

self-organization of these molecules into P-membranes, which is taking place on this "support surface." This is important for the formation of P-membranes with few disturbances in the crystal lattice.

- 5 The above described examples and their variants, respectively, are concerned with structures with P-membranes, in which the protein molecules or protein containing molecules are linked to each other in a single layer. Fig. 14 shows schematically, in a partial, sectional view, a further
10 variant of the structure according to the invention, in which, on a porous microfilter such as was also used according to example 2, a P-membrane layer is applied, consisting of P-membranes 22 built-up in mirror-inverted manner of two layers 23, 23' of protein molecules or protein con-
15 taining molecules. Each of these two layers of molecules 23, 23' has a differently surface topographie at its inside and its outside, respectively, and the two layers 23, 23' are appropriately linked to each other in a low free energy arrangement. The two layers 23, 23' can addi-
20 tionally be covalently cross-linked with other, as can the P-membrane 22 with the microfilter 21, respectively.

Several additional advantageous applications of the structure according to the invention, which are commercially significant.

- 25 In addition to an application as ultrafiltration membrane, the structure according to the invention can also be utilized advantageously as separating organ for a gas separation or as separating organ of an ion exchange process.

- 30 In further, advantageous applications, the structure according to the invention serves as carrier for other semipermeable membranes which stretch over the pores of the P-membranes of the structure. These other semi-permeable mem-

branes can be hyperfiltration membranes, in particular mono- or bimolecular hyperfiltration membranes. Such hyperfiltration membranes, particularly surfactant- or surfactant-like lipoid hyperfiltration membranes are generally
5 only 2 to 6 nm thick and are particularly fragile. Hyperfiltration membranes are utilized especially in the areas of seawater desalination, sewage treatment, separation of mixtures of organic liquids, in particular for hydrocarbon separation through pervaporation or for separating optical
10 antipodes by means of chiral separating layers.

Fig. 15 shows in partial sectional view a structure according to the invention, the production of which has been described in example 2 (see Fig. 8); on the P-membrane layer 24 of which the hyperfiltration membrane 25 has been
15 applied. In the utilization of the structures according to the invention as carriers of hyperfiltration membranes, the filtering or the separating action, respectively, is essentially determined by the hyperfiltration membrane. Defects, such as small holes or similar in the P-membrane layer 24
20 are not necessarily troubling. The cross-linked P-membrane layer is particularly suitable as a carrier for the hyperfiltration membranes, since they have sufficient mechanical stability to so stretch over or fill up pores and rough surfaces of the customary carrier layers of ultrafiltration
25 membranes that the fragile hyperfiltration membranes, especially cross-linked monolayers, can be consistently mounted or separated. Furthermore, the P-membrane layers are sufficiently thin and have a high porosity to ensure an adequately high rate of flow in combination with the hyperfil-
30 tration membranes.

A particularly smooth surface of the P-membrane layer is obtained especially with the aid of the following method. Similar to what has been described in example 1, a P-membrane layer is produced and cross-linked on a polycarbonate

carrier with a very smooth surface. The polycarbonate carrier is then dissolved in chloroform, whereby a cohesive P-membrane layer 5-100 nm thick is left, which is then deposited with its original very smooth bottom side up onto another porous carrier. On this very smooth exposed surface of the P-membrane layer, the hyperfiltration membrane is then deposited and appropriately cross-linked with the P-membrane layer.

Compounds of a P-membrane layer and a hyperfiltration membrane can also be produced, in that on a hyperfiltration membrane that has a defined surface net charge serving as "support surface" - e.g., analogous to what has been described with the aid of example 3 - a P-membrane layer is formed and the latter is appropriately cross-linked with the hyperfiltration membrane.

For a covalent cross-linking between the hyperfiltration membrane and the P-membrane layers those reactions may be considered above all, in which carboxyl, hydroxyl, amino and sulfhydryl groups participate. With P-membranes of glycoprotein and single-layer hyperfiltration membranes with sugar residues, carbohydrate chemical reactions may also be used.

Compounds of a P-membrane layer and a hyperfiltration membrane can furthermore serve themselves as carrier or "support surface" for additional hyperfiltration membranes or P-membrane layers. Such multi-layer compounds can also be cross-linked in the plane of the single layers or also between the single layers, through covalent bonds. The formation of a sandwich compound consisting of two hyperfiltration membranes at both sides of a P-membrane layer permits the interleaving of foreign molecules, such as enzymes or charge carriers, which can substantially influence the behavior of such a sandwich compound.

The aforesaid compounds or multilayer compounds, respectively, can advantageously also take the form of closed vesicles, in the production of which one may start with a "starting vesicle" consisting of a hyperfiltration membrane
5 or of a P-membrane layer.

In a further advantageous application, the structure according to the invention is used as separating column for column chromatography. Fig. 16 shows schematically in a partial sectional view such a chromatography column 26, in
10 which vesicular, appropriately intra- or intermolecularly cross-linked P-membranes 20' with an inside diameter d in the range of 1 to 3 μm have been filled in. The substances to be separated are fed in at the top of the column. After the substances are passed through and eluted, the larger
15 molecules emerge at the lower end of the chromatography column earlier than the smaller molecules, with the chromatography showing a sharp fractionation in the range of the pore-size of the P-membranes.

According to an advantageous variant, the flow rates
20 through the separating column can be increased in that the P-membrane vesicles 20' are combined covalently cross-linked in morphologically defined and mechanically stable aggregates. To produce these aggregates, a dense pellet (sediment) of P-membrane vesicles is quick-frozen in a thin
25 layer, pulverized into small fragments under liquid nitrogen and subsequently freeze-substituted in a mixture of methanol and glutardialdehyde at, e.g., -80°C , whereat the cross-linking takes place with the aid of the glutardialdehyde. The aggregates so obtained can be fragmented still
30 further, sifted by size categories, with only specific size categories of the aggregates to be used for filling the separating column. In addition, either before or after the column is filled, the aggregates can be transformed into buffers and/or chemical or enzymatic changes of the aggre-

gates can be effected.

In a last advantageous application, the structure according to the invention is used as envelope material for the most varied substances. This envelope material may be a cross-linked P-membrane layer which, as described is produced on an auxiliary layer or "support surface", whereupon the auxiliary layer is appropriately removed. The films thusly produced can advantageously be used as packaging material and as such have the advantage in that they are appropriately biologically degradable, and the degradation speed can be influenced by the type and degree of the covalent cross-linking.

P-membrane layers of this type can finally also find application as capsule-envelopes for pharmaceutical preparations administered orally, whereby the desired release of the content is caused only by the proteolytic degradation in specific sections of the digestive tract. By a selective chemical change of the P-membrane layers of the envelope membranes, their speed of degradation and thereby the time of release of the capsule contents can be determined. The release of the capsule content may take place already before the P-membrane layer is dissolved, for which it is controlled by the pore-size. Moreover, pH-effects can also induce the release.

PATENT CLAIMS

1. A structure comprised of at least one membrane with continuous pores or which is formed of at least one such membrane, w h e r e i n the membrane or the
5 membranes which extend along plane, curved, cylindrical or vesicular surfaces, are in each case constructed of at least one layer of contiguous molecules joined together and thereby arranged according to a crystal lattice, namely protein molecules or protein containing
10 molecules, whereby in these layers, continuous pores arranged according to a lattice remain free between the molecules, and wherein the membranes are linked to or combined within an appropriately porous carrier, or are joined into an unsupported film.
- 15 2. A structure according to claim 1, characterized by membranes in which the protein molecules or protein containing molecules are arranged according to a crystal lattice in a single layer, contiguously and joined to each other.
- 20 3. A structure according to claim 1, characterized by membranes in which the protein molecules or protein containing molecules are arranged in several contiguous layers, each according to a crystal lattice, and are joined to each other.
- 25 4. A structure according to one of claims 1 through 3, wherein the contiguous protein molecules or protein containing molecules in the layers are linked to each other by non covalent bonds.
- 30 5. A structure according to one of claims 1 through 4, wherein mono- or bifunctional foreign molecules are linked to reactive groups of the protein molecules or

protein containing molecules.

6. A structure according to claim 5, wherein the reactive groups are carboxyl groups and/or amino groups and/or sulfhydryl groups and/or hydroxyl groups.
- 5 7. A structure according to claim 5 or 6, characterized by membranes with layers of protein molecules or protein containing molecules, within which foreign molecules are linked to essentially all these molecules at the same reactive places.
- 10 8. A structure according to one of claims 5 through 7, wherein protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the membranes are intramolecularly covalently cross-linked through bifunctional foreign molecules.
- 15 9. A structure according to one of claims 1 through 8, characterized by membranes on which contiguous or neighboring protein molecules or protein containing molecules belonging to the same membrane or to two contiguous or neighboring membranes, are covalently cross-linked to each other - if appropriate, through bifunctional foreign molecules.
- 20 10. A structure according to one of claims 1 through 9, characterized by membranes on which protein molecules or protein containing molecules are cross-linked with the carrier material - if applicable, through bifunctional foreign molecules.
- 25 11. A structure according to one of claims 6 through 10, wherein the foreign molecules reach into the zone of the membrane pores recessed between the protein molecules or the protein containing molecules.

12. A structure according to one of claims 1 through 11, characterized by membranes, whose protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or foreign molecules linked to them have dissociable groups, which latter dissociate under the working conditions of the structure and can thereby accept predetermined electric charges depending on these working conditions.
13. A structure according to claim 12, characterized by membranes which, in so far as the type and/or distribution of these dissociable groups at the membrane is concerned, are constructed asymmetrically with regard to each surface that is parallel to the membrane extension.
14. A method for producing a structure, in particular a structure according to one of claims 1 through 13, wherein protein molecules or protein containing molecules appropriately obtained from cell-envelopes, particularly from cell-envelopes of prokaryotic cells, or fragments of layers of such molecules, which are contiguously linked to each other in these layers, are brought into solution or suspension, respectively, in a liquid, appropriately aqueous medium that appropriately contains chaotropic agents, such as guanidine hydrochloride or urea and/or surfactants, and wherein subsequently, appropriately through a reduction of the concentration of the chaotropic agents and/or surfactants and/or through changing the pH-value, conditions are created in the medium at which the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or the layer fragments then combine through self-organization into membranes, in which the protein molecules or the protein containing molecules are arranged contiguously according to a crystal lattice, whereat continuous pores arranged between the molecules according to a lattice

5 remain free, wherein the membranes so formed are placed in or on a carrier, respectively, and wherein, appropriately through treatment with mono- and/or bifunctional foreign molecules, protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the membranes are substituted at their reactive groups, and/or are cross-linked through these reactive groups intramolecularly and/or with each other and/or with the carrier.

10 15. A method according to claim 14, wherein for producing the solution or suspension, respectively, of the protein molecules or the protein containing molecules and/or the layer fragments built up of such molecules, an appropriately aqueous suspension is produced of cell-envelopes of such a type that have external layers
15 built up from contiguous protein molecules or protein containing molecules joined to each other and arranged according to a lattice, whereat continuous pores arranged according to a lattice between the molecules in these layers remain free, wherein, appropriately
20 through adding chaotropic agents and/or surfactants and/or through modifying the pH-value in the medium, said protein molecules or protein containing molecules or fragments of the layers consisting of these molecules are separated from the cell-envelopes, and
25 wherein the remnants of the cell-envelopes are separated from the medium.

30 16. A method according to claim 15, wherein the separation of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules or of the fragments of layers consisting of these molecules is effected by an increase of the pH-value from about 7,0 to a value lesser than or equal to 13,0, preferably however lesser than or equal to 9,5.

17. A method according to claim 15; wherein the separation

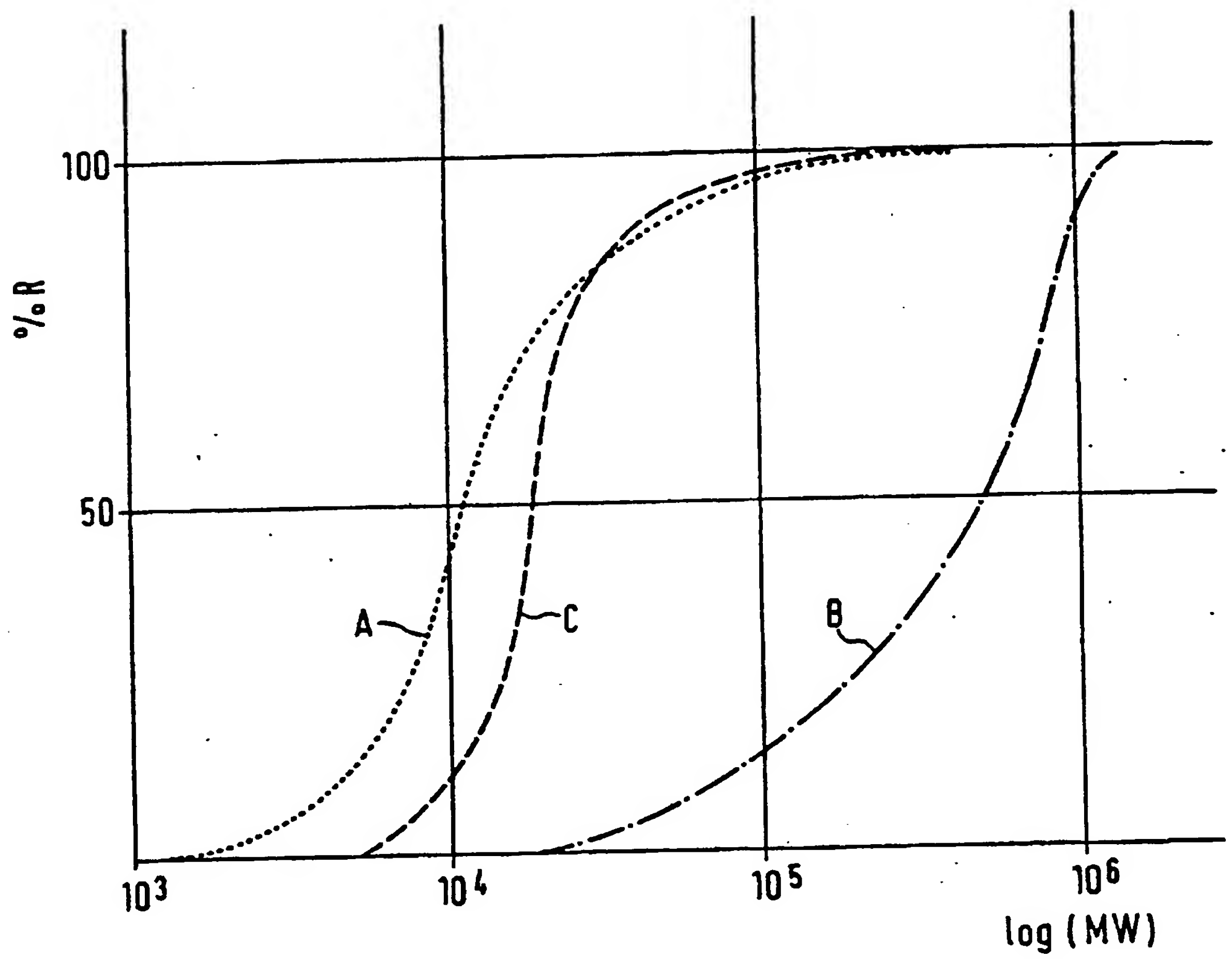
of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules or of the fragments of layers consisting of these molecules is effected by reducing the pH-value to a value greater than or equal to 1.0, preferably however greater than or equal to 2.5.

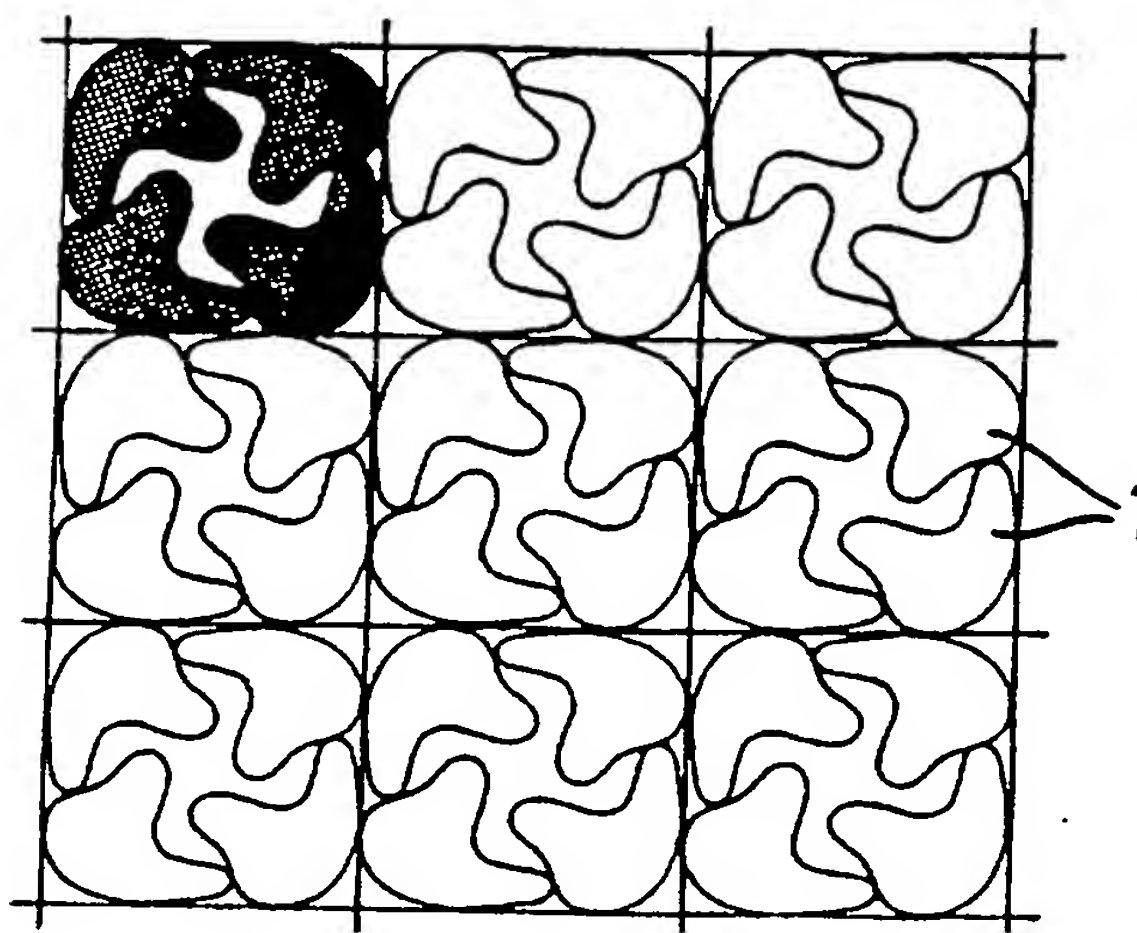
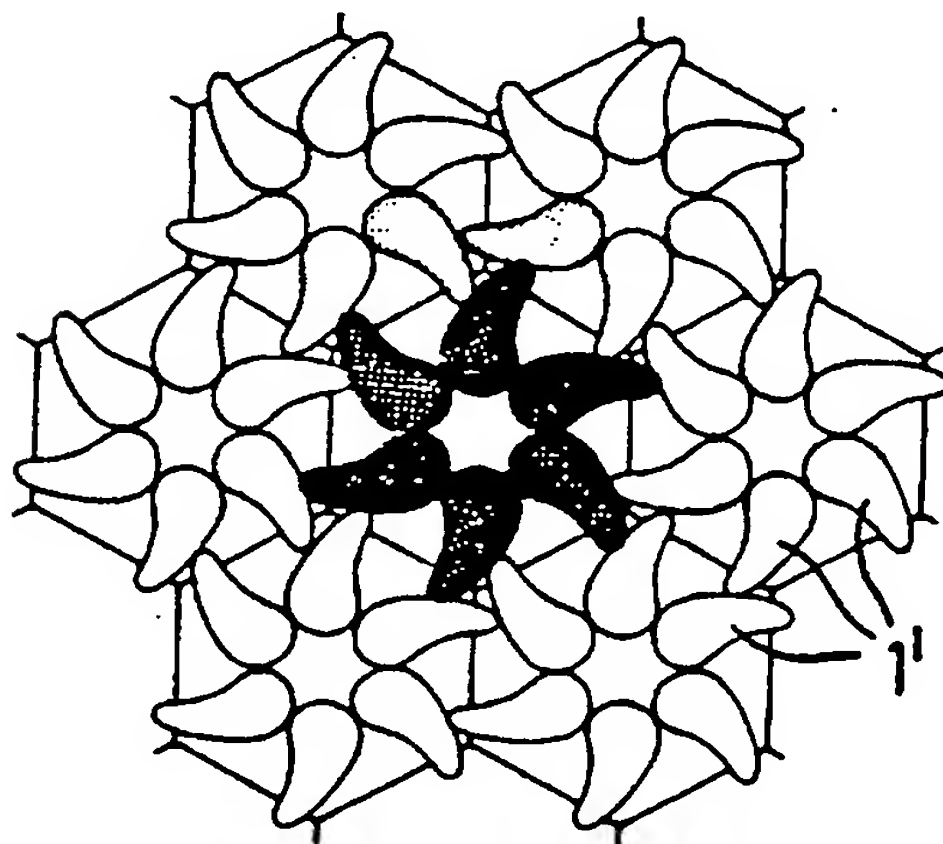
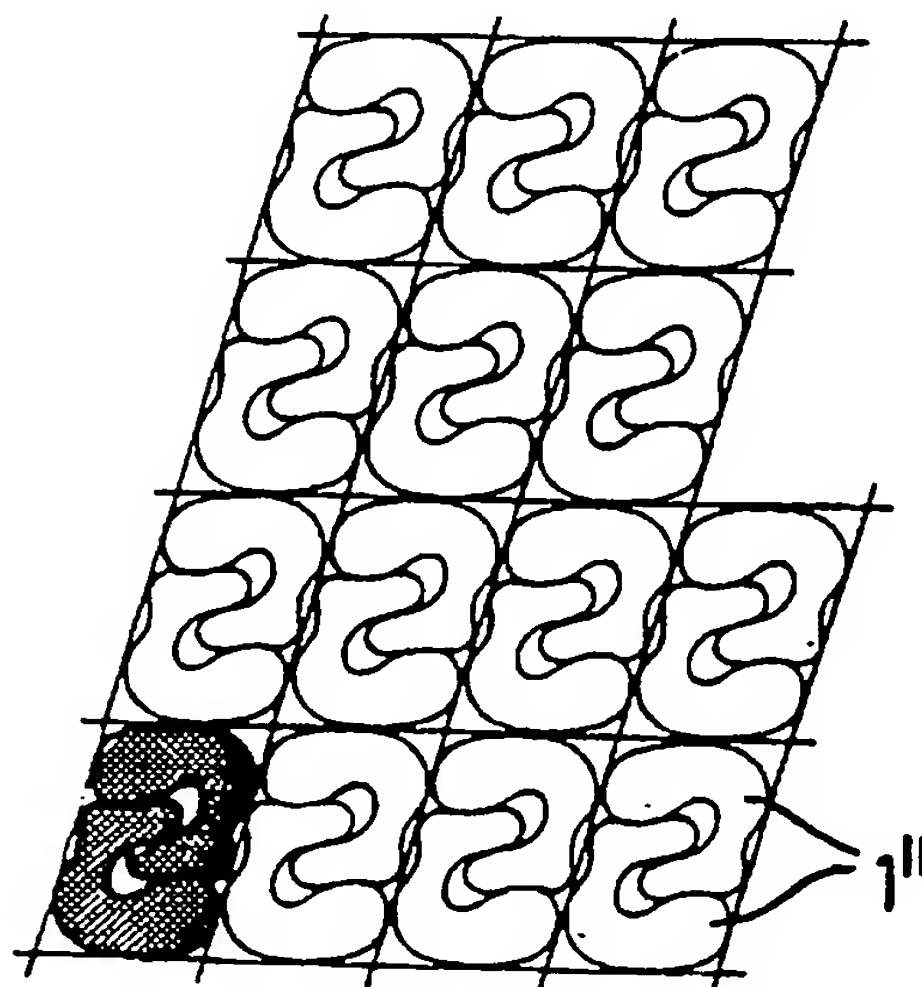
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18. A method according to one of the claims 14 through 17, wherein the reduction of the concentration of the chaotropic agents and/or surfactants and/or the change of the pH-value to be carried through for inducing the self-organization of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or the separated layer fragments into membranes, takes place by means of a dialysis.
19. A method according to one of the claims 14 through 18, wherein the mono- and/or bifunctional foreign molecules exhibit groups which react with carboxyl groups, amino groups, sulfhydryl groups or hydroxyl groups of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules.
20. A method according to one to the claims 14 through 19, wherein the self-organization of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or layer fragments into membranes takes place at a solid-to-liquid phase boundary.
21. A method according to one of the claims 14 through 20, wherein the membranes formed through the self-organization of the protein molecules or protein containing molecules and/or layer fragments, have practically all maximum dimensions in the area of less than 100 μm , preferably however less than 15 μm .
22. A method according to one of the claims 14 through 21, wherein the placing of the membranes at or in the car-

rier, respectively, is effected through depositing on a porous carrier.

23. Use of the structure according to one of the claims 1 through 13, or of a structure produced pursuant to a method according to one of the claims 14 through 22, wherein it is used as an ultrafilter or as separating organ for a gas separation, or as separating organ for an ion exchange process.
24. Use of the structure according to one of the claims 1 through 13, or of a structure produced pursuant to a method according to one of the claims 14 through 22, wherein it is used as carrier for other semi-permeable membranes which stretch over pores of the membranes of the structure, whereat appropriately these other semi-permeable membranes are cross-linked with protein molecules or protein containing molecules of the membranes of the structure through carboxyl groups and/or amino groups and/or sulfhydryl groups and/or hydroxyl groups, directly or by way of bifunctional foreign molecules.
25. Use according to claim 24, wherein these other semi-permeable membranes are hyperfiltration membranes, appropriately surfactant- or surfactant-like lipoid hyperfiltration membranes.
26. Use according to claim 24, wherein these other semi-permeable membranes are separating organs for a gas separation.
27. Use according to claim 24, wherein these other semi-permeable membranes are separating organs for an ion exchange process.

28. Use according to claim 24, wherein these other semi-permeable membranes are separating organs for a pervaporation process.
- 5 29. Use according to claim 24, wherein these other semi-permeable membranes are solution diffusion membranes.
- 10 30. Use of the structure according to one of the claim 1 through 13, or of a structure produced pursuant to a method according to one of the claims 14 through 22, wherein it is used as a separating column for column chromatography, in which the membranes are appropriately shaped as vesicles.
31. Use of a structure according to one of the claims 1 through 13, in the form of a film, wherein it is used as enveloping material for substances.
- 15 32. Use according to claim 31, wherein the structure is used as a biologically degradable packaging material.
33. Use according to claim 31, wherein the structure is used as capsule-envelope for pharmaceutical preparations to be administered orally.

***Fig. 1***

***Fig. 2******Fig. 3******Fig. 4***

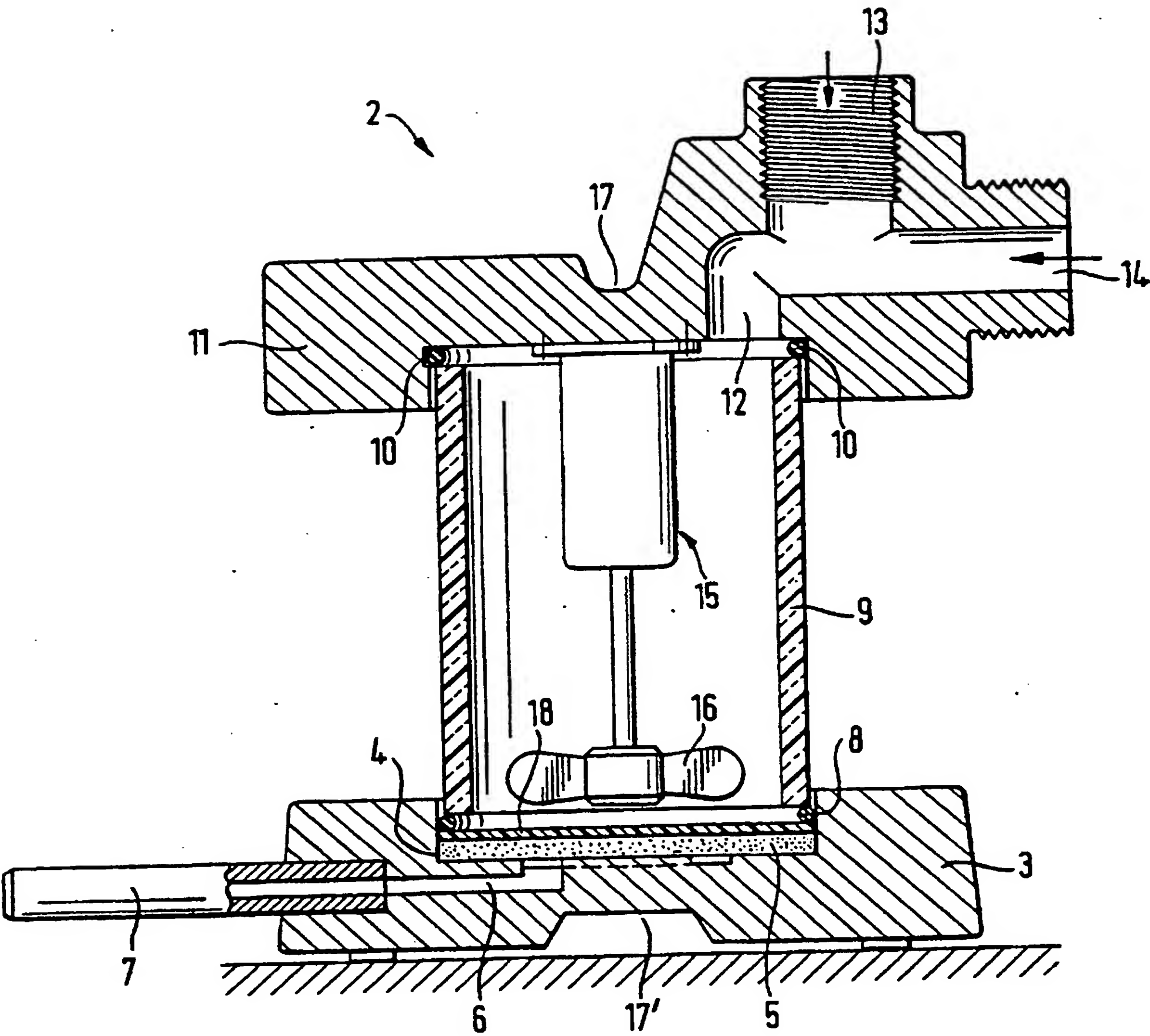
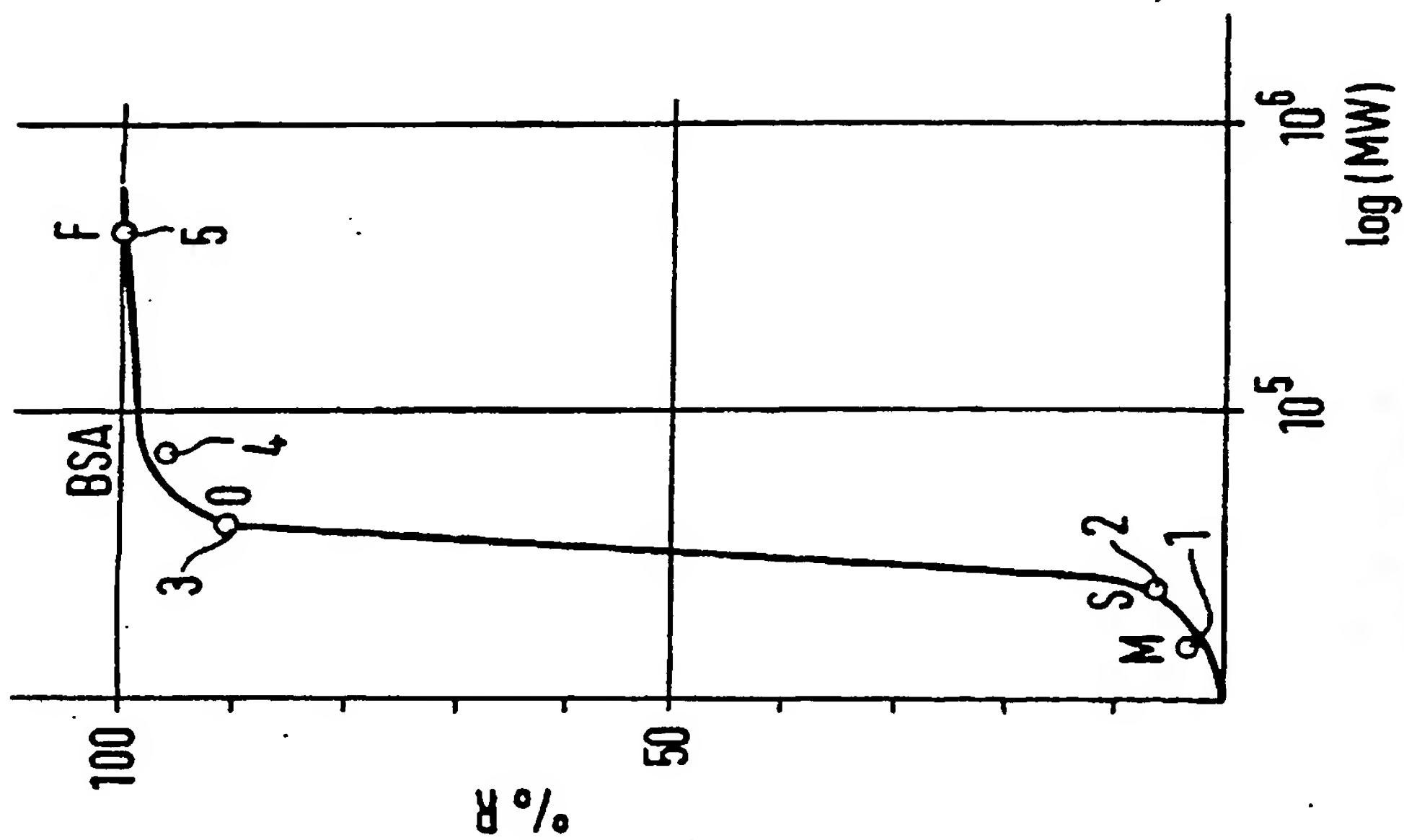
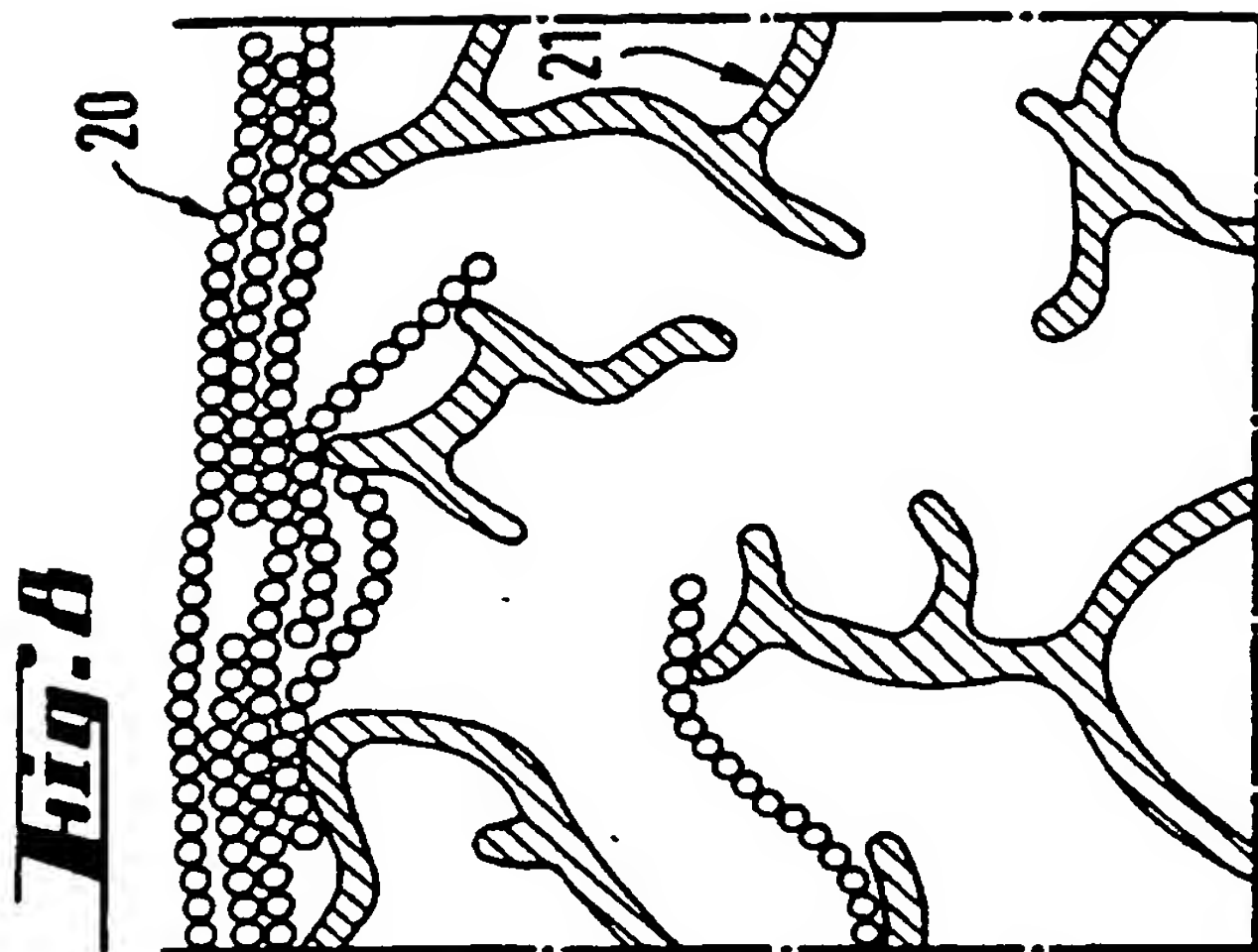
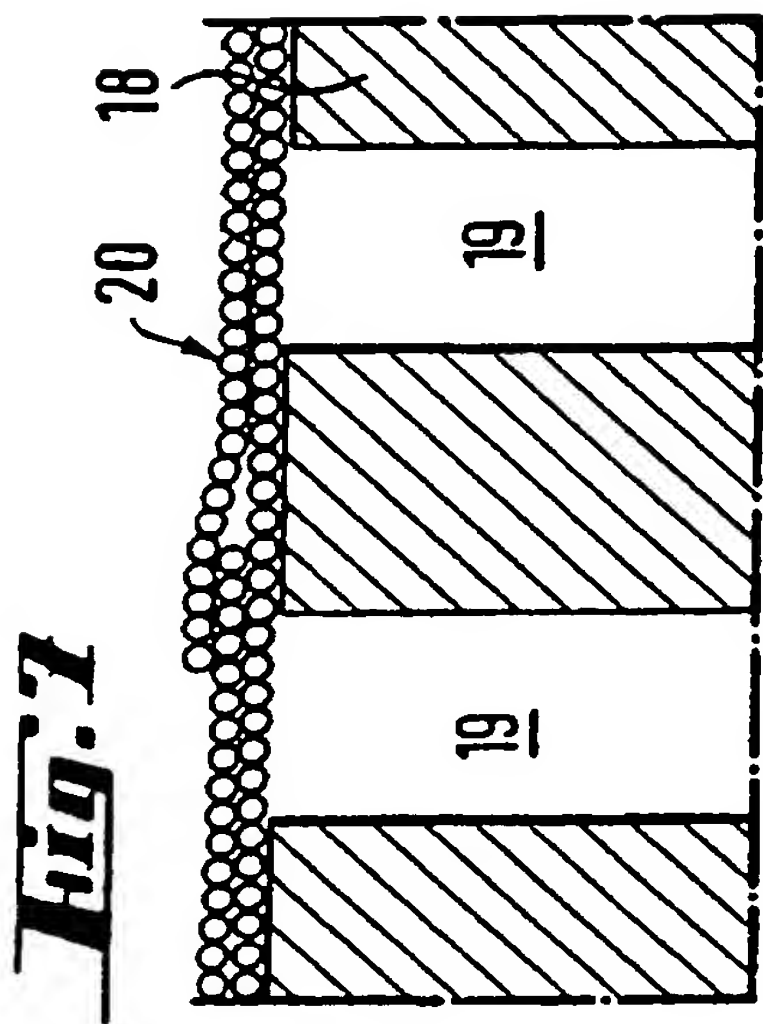


Fig. 5



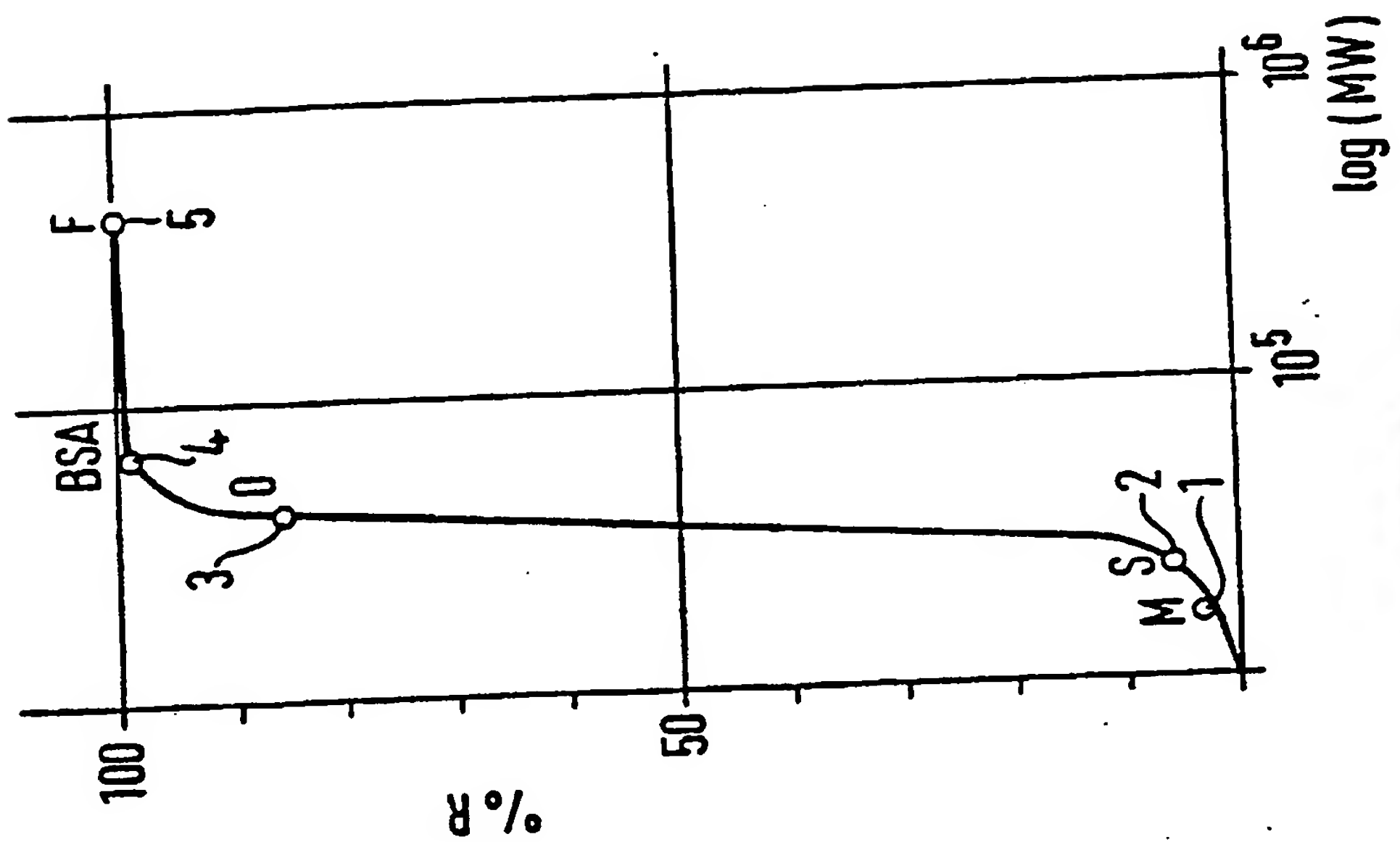
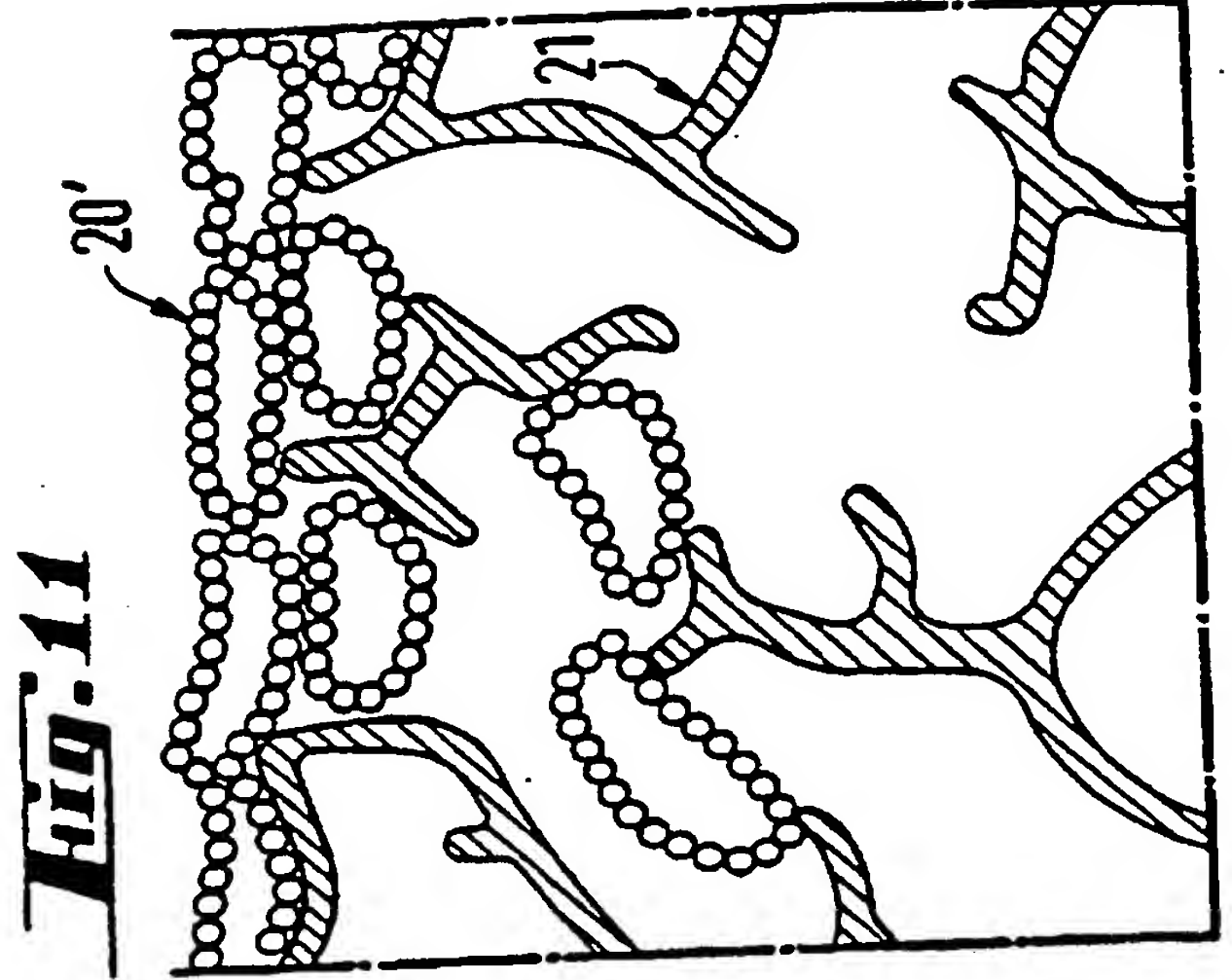
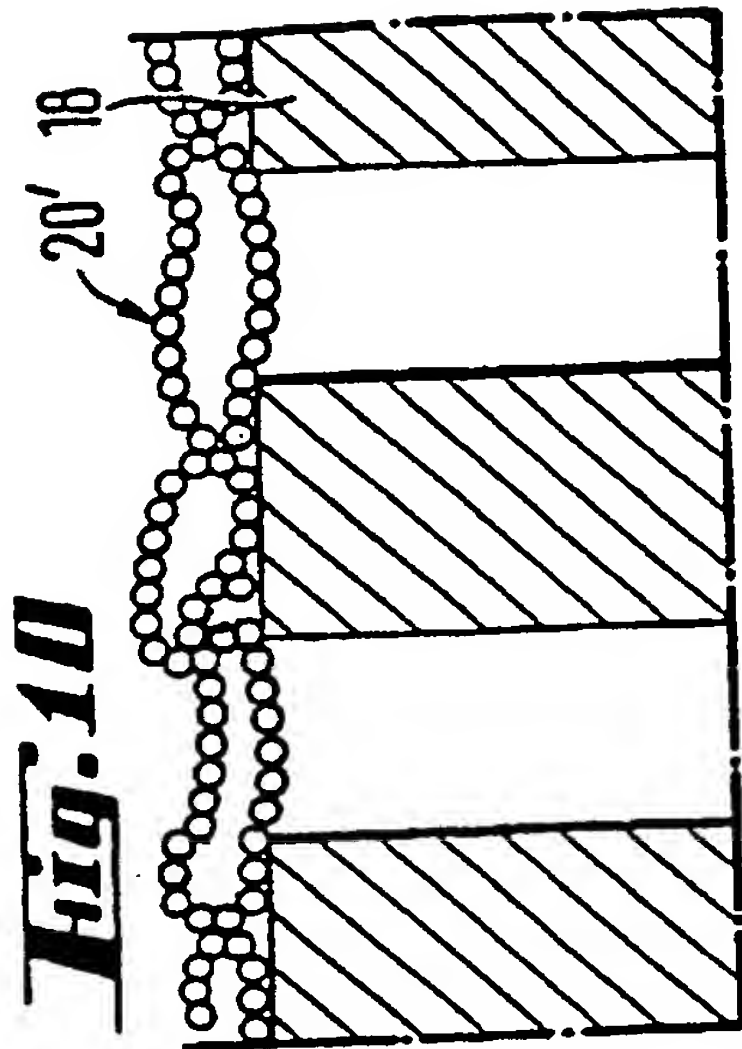


Fig. 12

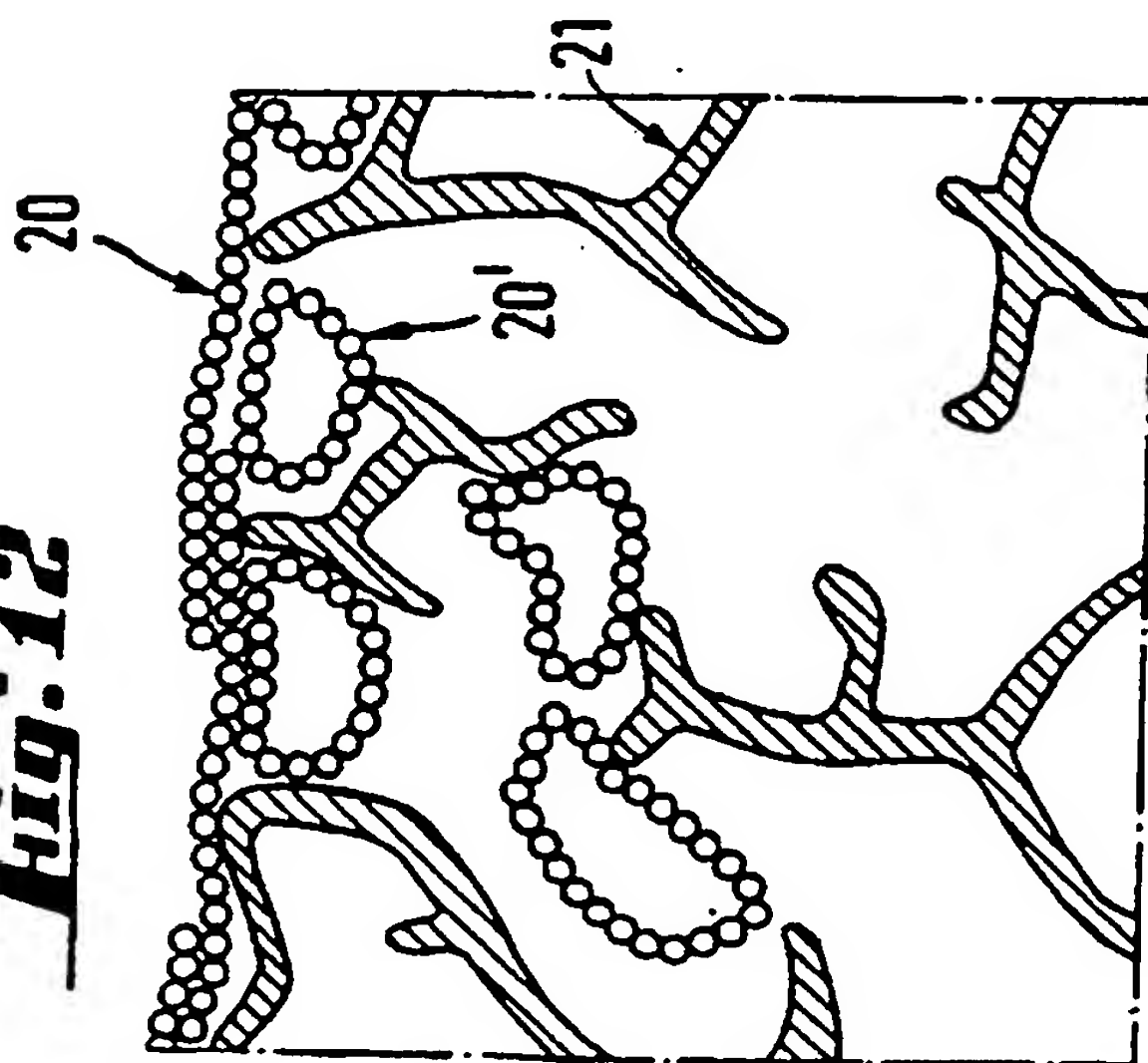


Fig. 13

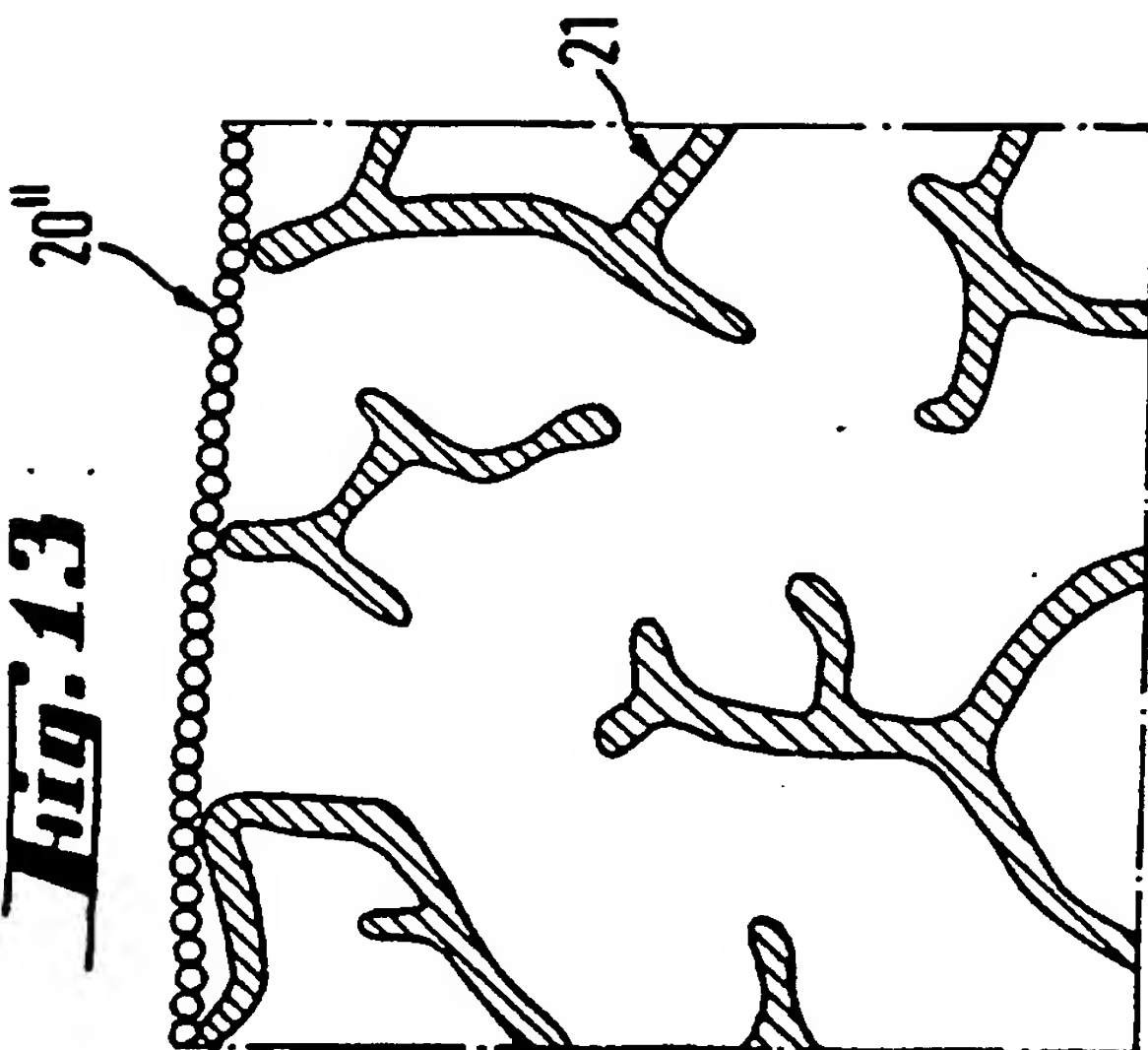


Fig. 14

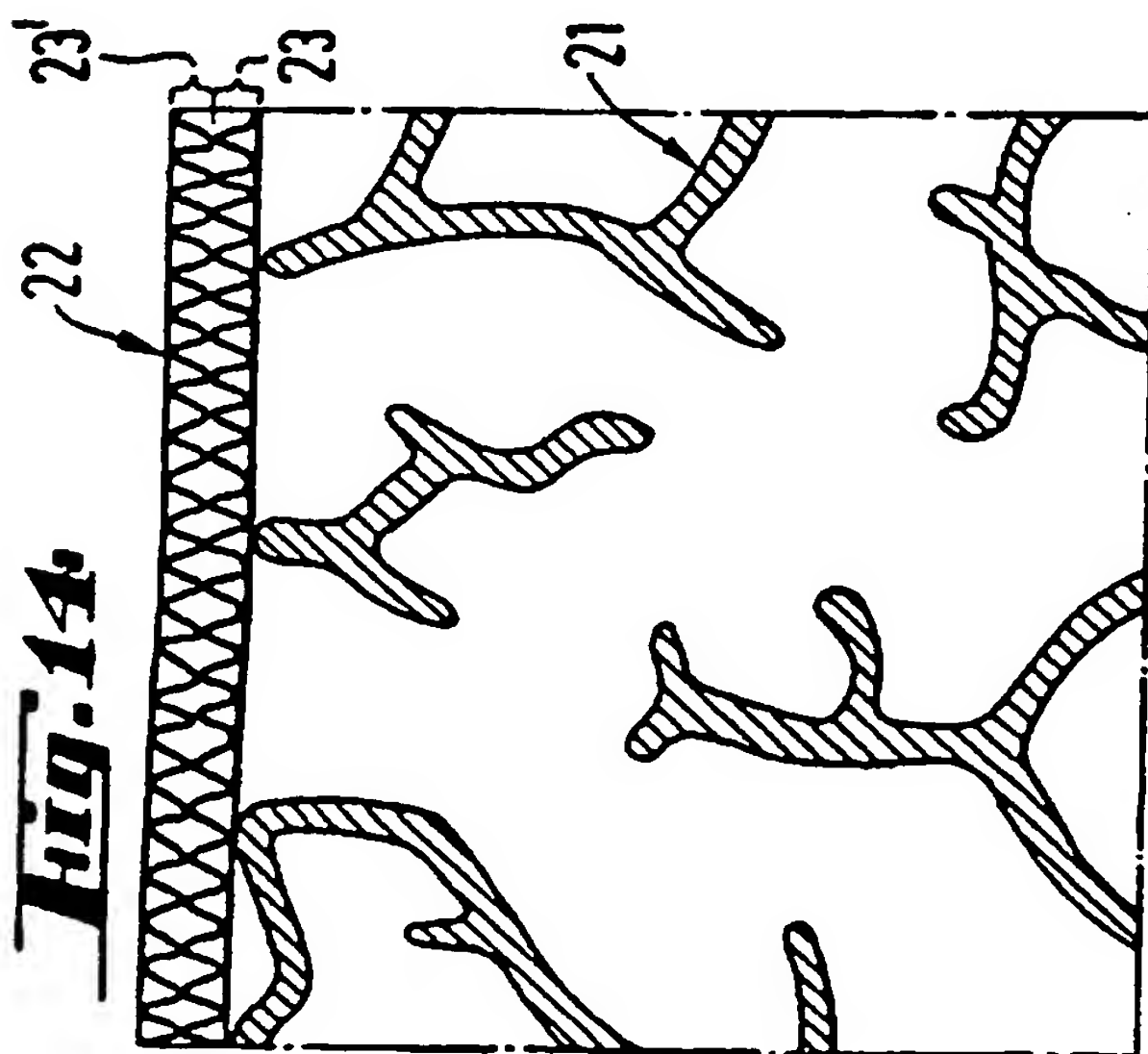


Fig. 15

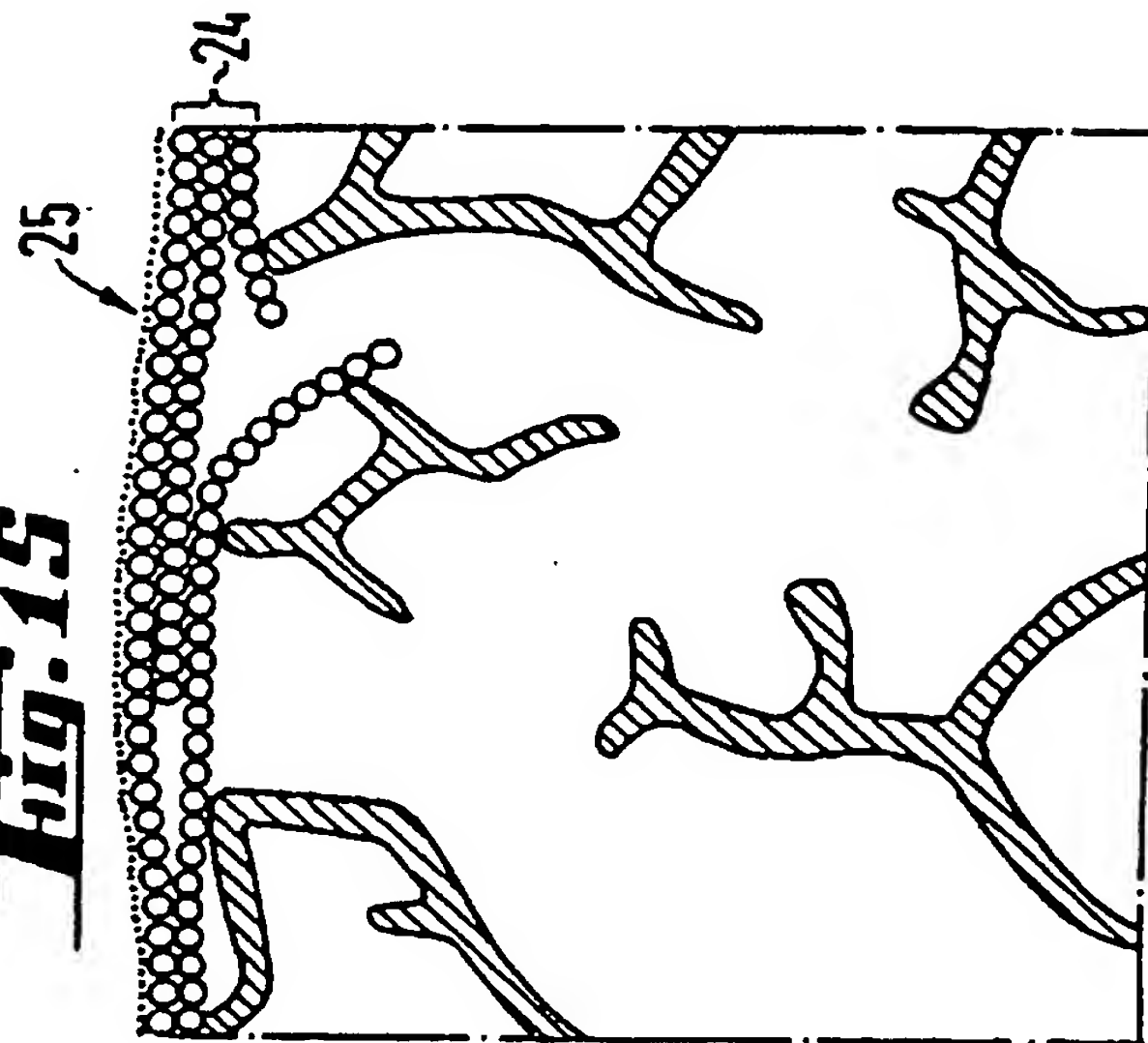
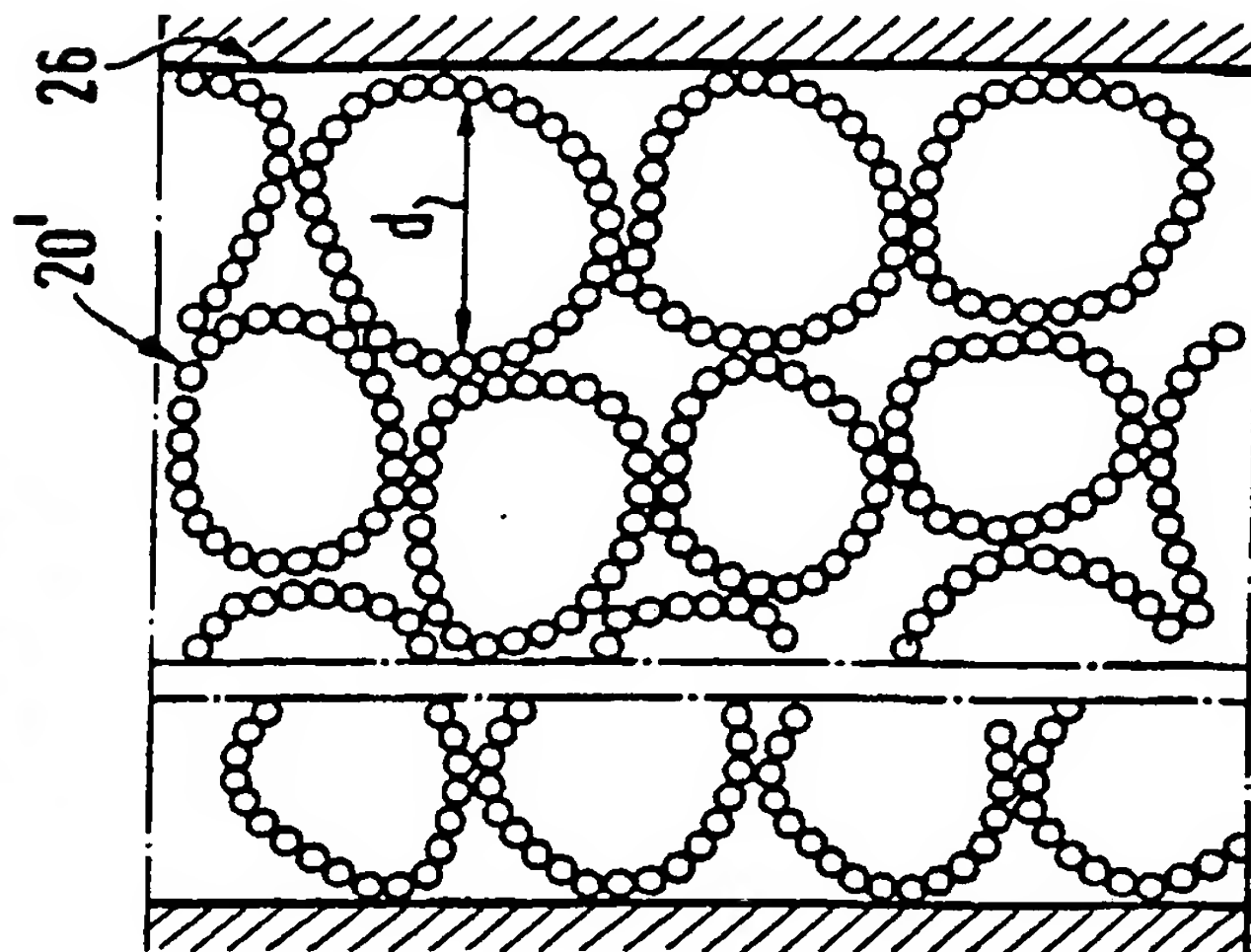


Fig. 16





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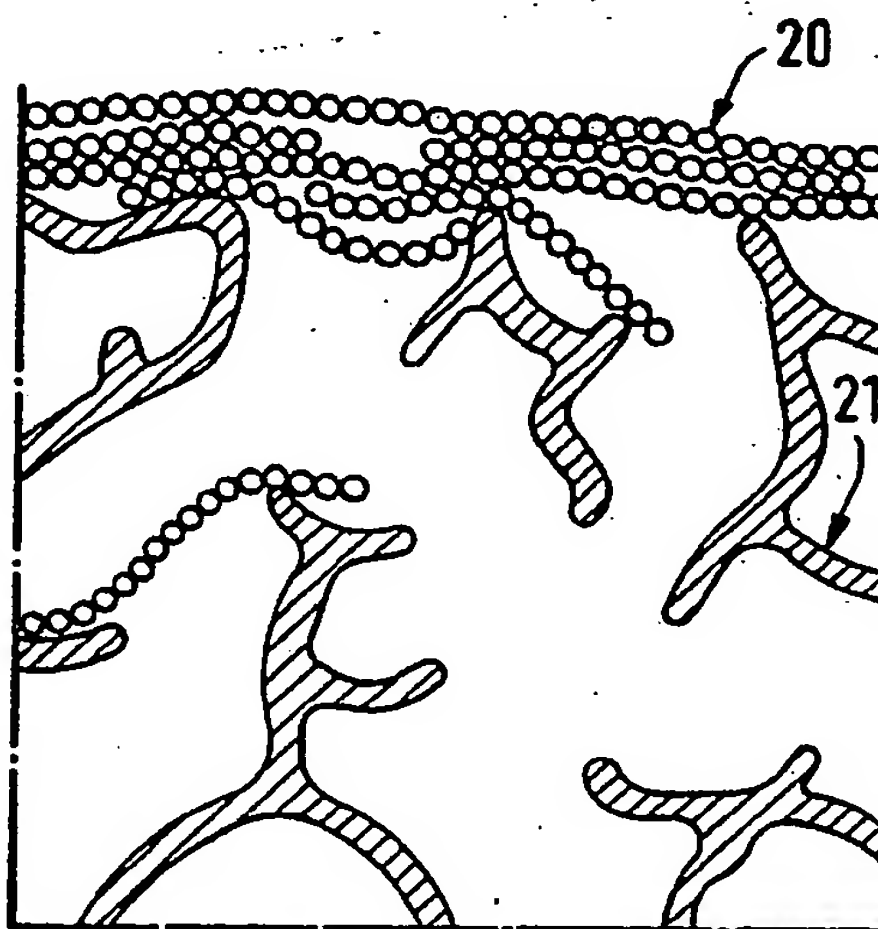
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(57) Abstract

A structure usable as an ultrafiltration membrane has membranes (20) with uniform continuous pores which are linked to or into an appropriately porous carrier (21). Each of these membranes (20) consists of protein molecules or protein containing molecules arranged according to a two-dimensional crystal lattice, between which continuous pores of equal size and form remain free, and they are advantageously formed from molecules, which were particularly separated from cell-membranes of procaryotic cells, by means of a recrystallization process designated as self-organization, and which are preferably deposited on or into the carrier (21) and are cross-linked intra- or intermolecularly or with the carrier (21), respectively, through foreign molecules. The structure is suitable, furthermore, for use as a separating organ for a gas separation or for an ion exchange process, as well as for use as a carrier structure for other semi-permeable envelopes, such as hyperfiltration membranes. Moreover, with membranes in vesicle form it can serve as a chromatography column and, in the form of film, as envelope material for the most varied substances.

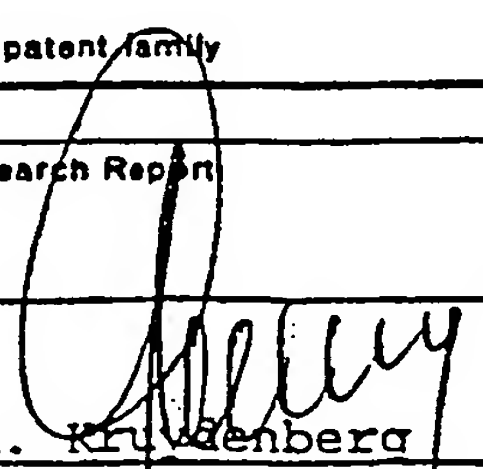
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/EP 85/00089

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC ⁴ : B 01 D 13/04; C 08 L 89/00; B 01 D 53/22; B 01 J 13/02; B 01 J 47/00; B 01 D 15/08; A 61 K 9/64; B 65 D 65/38		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁴	B 01 D; A 61 K; C 12 R	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	DE, B, 1249517 (Dr. H. THIELE) 7 September 1967, see column 1, lines 1-27; column 3, lines 28-36, 47-55; example 1; column 4, lines 40-54	1,23
A	--	9,27
X	Chemical Abstracts, volume 99, 4 July 1983, no. 1, Columbus, Ohio (US) D.L. Dorset et al.: "Two-dimensional crystal packing of matrix porin. A channel forming protein in Escherichia coli outer membranes" see page 210, abstract 2009c, & J.Mol.Biol. 1983, 165(4)701-10	1,2,14,15,18
Y	--	3,16,17,20-23
Y	US, A, 3593852 (AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.) 20 July 1971, see abstract; column 1, lines 50-61; column 2, lines 16-39; column 3, line 70 - column 4, line 5; column 4, lines 34-76; column 6,	3,20-23
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III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
	lines 64-75; claim 1	
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Y	Chemical Abstracts, volume 98, no. 17, 25 April 1983, Columbus, Ohio (US) R. Garavito et al.: "X-ray diffraction analysis of matrix porin, an integral membrane protein from Escherichia coli outer membranes" see page 218, abstract 139218u, & J. Mol. Biol. 1983, 164(2) 313-27	16, 17
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ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON

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